

**Challenge Cost Share, National Park Service
National Trails Intermountain Region, FY 11**

ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

1) Preservation, Restoration and Rehabilitation Projects

Preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic properties related to National Historic Trails are eligible project activities. Properties must have a direct association to a designated National Historic Trail during the period of significance; be on or within view of a National Historic Trail segment, be in their original, historic location; and retain integrity. Properties that are listed as High Potential Sites in the CMP, are on the National Register of Historic Places (or that have been determined eligible for the Register), or that have been listed as Certified Sites will receive priority consideration. Project personnel (including contractors) who will perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities must meet or work under the direct supervision of someone who meets the minimum education and experience requirements established by the National Park Service. These criteria are available at: www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm

Examples of eligible property types include:

Ruins of historic buildings
Extant historic buildings
Original road/trail segments

Eligible activities include but are not limited to:

Project Planning and Architectural Drawings for preservation, rehabilitation or restoration of eligible historic properties. Plans and drawings must be prepared by a registered architect or other appropriate professional, and comply with the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

Historic Structure Reports for properties listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Other properties relating to the particular Trail's period of significance may also be considered. Reports must be prepared by a historical architect and follow guidelines established in *Preservation Brief 43, Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports*

www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief43.htm

Repair, rehabilitation, stabilization, or restoration of:

Roofs
Floors
Foundations
Structural elements
Plumbing , electrical, HVAC
Doors and windows
and other similar elements of the historic property

Project plans and drawings, prepared by a registered architect or other appropriate professional, must be included in most preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration project proposals, or the development of such plans must be part of the project proposal. All work must conform to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; Occupational Health and Safety Administration Standards (OSHA); and all local/state building codes and any ordinances pertaining to historic properties. The project proponent is responsible for acquiring If the project property belongs to or is managed by a third party, the CCSP proposal packet must include a letter of permission signed by the owner/manager consenting to the proposed project. Property owners must also commit to providing care and protection for the properties to the best of their abilities for no less than 10 years after the project is completed.

Ineligible activities include but are not limited to:

Acquisition of property

New construction (e.g. building additions, entrance gates)

Reconstruction of non-extant buildings or rooms

Demolition of historic buildings or historic building additions

Furnishings (carpets, beds, chairs, desks, etc.)

General property maintenance (e.g. painting, mowing, site cleanup)

Operating costs (e.g. insurance, utility bills, etc.)

Projects or project phases that have already been completed

2) Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological investigations of sites related to National Historic Trails are eligible activities.

Archaeological sites must have a direct association to a designated National Historic Trail during the period of significance. CCSP proposals for archaeological testing/excavations will be considered only if thoroughly justified through a research design, which must be part of the proposal packet. All archaeological work, including survey, documentation, testing, and excavation, must meet *the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. The Standards are available on-line at www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm. The research design must include provisions for proper curation of collected artifacts, samples, and project records and for reporting project results. If the project property belongs to or is managed by a third party, the proposal packet must include a letter of permission signed by the owner/manager consenting to the proposed project.

Funded archeological surveys and /or testing will be implemented by qualified organizations and personnel. Project personnel (including contractors) who will perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities must meet or work under the direct supervision of someone who meets the professional qualification standards established by the Secretary of Interior.

These criteria are available at:

www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm

Any archaeological work proposed must meet local, state, tribal, and federal regulations. Archeological work to be conducted on federal land requires an Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) permit from the managing agency. (The National Trails Intermountain Office does not directly manage federal land and therefore cannot issue ARPA permits.) Archeological work to be conducted on Indian land requires authorization by the affected tribe. The project proponent is responsible for acquiring these and any other necessary permits and licenses before beginning fieldwork.

Proposal Review

All proposals will be assessed on the basis of the following:

- Relevance to particular Trail's period of significance.
- Potential public use or benefit of the project results.
- Technical and professional qualifications of the project team.
- Approach, thoroughness and resources of the project work plan, budget and schedule.
- Applicant's demonstrated ability to complete the project in a timely, professional manner, ensuring laws and standards are met.
- Demonstrated ability to complete the project by the terms stipulated in the agreement.
- Thoroughness of project planning documents, or plans for their preparation by a qualified historical architect, archaeologist, or other appropriate professional.
- Listing on a state historic register; the National Register of Historic Places; or a determination of eligibility for listing by a State Historic Preservation Office.
- Listing as a High Potential Site in the Comprehensive management Plan for the particular trail
- Existing historic integrity of the property. Does it retain its historic appearance, design, features, and materials?
- Needs of the historic property, including demonstrable degrees of physical deterioration to the property, and/or threats to its stability or integrity.
- Length of time that the property was associated with the period of significance.
- Potential for the project to serve as a preservation model.
- Applicant's commitment to the long-term preservation, protection and management of the property, including provisions that, to the best of the owner's ability, the property will be preserved and protected for no less than 10 years.
- Applicant's demonstrated understanding and intent to comply with required laws and standards relating to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and Occupational Health and Safety.

Consideration will also be given to the location of the project area, as well as to property type, to ensure that the diversity of resources along the National Historic Trail is equitably represented.

A copy of the proposal in electronic format on CD is also recommended, but not required. The electronic copy is **not** a substitute for the required two full sets of paper copies.

THE FOLLOWING WILL APPLY TO APPLICANTS WHO ARE AWARDED CHALLENGE COST-SHARE FUNDS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, PRESERVATION, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION PROJECTS:

Recipients of challenge cost-share funds **for archaeological, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration projects** are subject to the following laws and standards:

- A) Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and Standards for Rehabilitation*** are federal standards intended to promote the highest degree of professionalism in protecting and maintaining the historic integrity of historic properties. Historic integrity refers to the authenticity of a property's historic identity, or the extent to which a resource retains its original appearance; or in the case of archeological properties, the degree to which a site, structure or feature is undisturbed or unaltered. The standards have accompanying guidelines, which provide guidance in determining what type of treatment is appropriate, and what course of action should be taken for each type. The standards and guidelines are designed to guide the treatment of properties that are listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, but they are also valuable tools for anyone planning and undertaking work on historic properties. The standards are mandatory when projects involve federal funding.

All proposals must reflect an understanding of and adherence to the Standards. For more information about the Standards and their accompanying guidelines, visit the website www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/Standards_guidelines.htm or call your State Historic Preservation Office.

B) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to consult with State Historic Preservation Offices to consider the effects of federally-assisted projects on historic properties. The goal of consultation is to seek ways during the early stages of project planning to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

The National Trails Intermountain Region staff initiates Section 106 review for most preservation, restoration or rehabilitation projects. Section 106 review typically takes 4-6 weeks to complete. It is important that applicants are aware of this time requirement, and account for it in proposed project schedules.

Work on cost-share projects cannot begin until a Section 106 review is completed.

For more information about Section 106, visit www.achp.gov/work106.html, or contact your State Historic Preservation Office.

C) Archeological Resources Protection Act

The Archeological Resources Protection Act prohibits unauthorized excavation and removal of artifacts from federal and Indian lands and fosters professional investigation of archeological resources. Under ARPA, archeological investigators must acquire a federal ARPA permit for work on federal lands. The permitting agency (the federal land manager) must ascertain that the applicant is qualified by education and experience to carry out the archeological work; that the work will further archeological knowledge in the public interest; and that the archeological resources that are to be excavated or removed from public lands will remain the property of the United States, and such resources and copies of associated archeological records and data will be preserved by a suitable repository. ARPA identifies sanctions for noncompliance and criminal violations.

Work on cost-share projects for archeological research on federal and Indian lands cannot begin until an ARPA or tribal permit has been issued.

D) Occupational Health and Safety Administration Standards

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) sets standards to assure the safety and health of workers by providing training, outreach, and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual improvement in workplace safety and health. All cost-share grant projects that include construction-related work are required to comply with OSHA safety standards and guidelines. Information about keeping your project site safe can be found at www.osha.gov, or by calling 1-800-321-OSHA.